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Transactions of the Academy of Science of St. Louis.

[St. Louis :Academy of Science of St. Louis],1860-1958.

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v.2 (1861-1868): <http://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/item/28712>

Article/Chapter Title: *Opuntia pulchella*

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Subject(s): *Micropuntia pulchella*

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diameter, pale yellow; ovary 8-9 l. long, with 13-15 areolæ, densely covered with white wool, the upper ones with a few white spines; lower sepals broadly oval, with a short cusp; petals 5 obovate, roundish, crenulate; style longer than stamens; stigmas 5, short, cuspidate, erect.

11. *OPUNTIA PULCHELLA*, *spec. nov.*: parvula, diffusa; articulis obovato-clavatis leviter tuberculatis; foliis minutis e basi ovata subulatis; areolis confertis, superioribus aculeos albidos rectos, singulum longiorem complanatum porrectum seu deflexum, cæteros brevissimos radiantes gerentibus; floris purpurei ovario areolis 13-15 albo-villosissimis et aculeoligeris dense stipato; sepalis inferioribus lineari-oblongis breviter cuspidatis, superioribus cuneato-spatulatis; petalis 8 obovatis obtusis; stylo cylindrico exserto, stigmatibus 5 linearibus suberectis.

Sandy deserts on Walker River, Nevada; fl. in June. This is one of the smallest and prettiest species of the genus and belongs to the section *Clavatae* (Syn. Cact., p. 46); it is readily distinguished from its allies by the small joints and purple flowers. Joints 1-1½ inches long; leaves scarcely 1 line long; flower bright purplish red or deep rose red, 1¼-1½ inches in diameter; ovary 4-5 l. long, beset with white bristly spines, 15-25 on each areola; style not ventricose in the lower half, as is usual in this genus;* stigmas slender, pale yellow.

From other sources I am enabled to give the following further Additions and Corrections to my former publications:

Many *Eumamillariæ* (Syn. Cact., p. 4) have an "*ovarium exsertum*;" not only the large flowered *Longimammæ*, which approach closely to *Corypantha*, deviate in this respect from the assumed character of the subgenus, but in a great many other species I find the same peculiarity; so that I am inclined to restrict the *ovarium immersum* to that natural subdivision, the *Lactescentes*, already recognized by Zuccarini; probably all those with limpid juice have an exsert ovary.

Mamillaria barbata, Eng. This species is easily propagated by seed, and is apt to flower already in the second year. The first flowers in spring (May) appear in the axils of the last, innermost tubercles of the last year, and are, therefore, almost central; the later ones seem to be developed from the axils of the first tubercles of the same spring! Flowers 9-10 l. long, of the same diameter; tube constricted above the exsert oval ovary; 12-13 exterior green sepals, lanceolate, cuspidate, fimbriate, 8 interior ones, reddish, longer, lance-linear,

* Another deviation from the usual form I observe in the style of *O. coccionellifera*; from a very narrow and short base it is suddenly dilated 5 or 6 times its diameter, and then gradually contracts upwards.